Germany) to France (Paris) and England. Emigration from Eastern Europe assumed larger dimensions only after 1880, and reached its maximum during the years 1905-1914; as a result of territorial changes it continued for a few years after the War.

In Poland, according to the statistics for 1929, there were among the 178,132 Polish emigrants to European countries, 3872 Jews (2-2 per cent); among the 65,310 Polish emigrants to overseas countries, 19,506 Jews (29-9 per cent). In 1931 a total emigration of 64,235 to European countries included 1509 Jews (2-3 per cent), and of 11,770 to overseas countries, 7123 (60-5 per cent). The Christian Poles going to European countries are almost all workmen who seek employment in agriculture or factories, and intend to return home after having saved some money. Very few among the Jews are unskilled labourers, and their intention is to settle for good in their new homes. Of the Jews who left Poland for European countries, there went—

	In 1929.	In 1931.
To France	1917	646
, Belgium	1370	531
, Germany	87	14
, Holland		95
, Roumania	39	|
, other European countries		459
		|
	3872	1509

The immigration restrictions recently enacted in France and Belgium., which countries ^lone received

any considerable numbers, must have severely reduced the overland migrations of the Polish Jews.

In 1929, of 507 Jewish emigrants from Hungary, 468 went overseas, and only 39 to European countries (30 to France). On the other hand, 3091 Jewish immigrants entered Hungary in 1928, and 1709 in 1929; of the latter, 803 were